

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

PRAYING, MICHIGAN.

TRUST IS INDIGNANT.

JOBBER SELLS NAILS BELOW THE CARD RATE.

Small Manufacturers Also Entering the Field—Schooner and Crew of Six Lost in Lake Michigan—Death of a Famous New York Woman.

Threaten a Trust.

Chicago has become such a thorn in the side of the great trust that it has been declared that the trust would like to see it blotted off the map. The main reason for the trust's antipathy is that one of the leading jobbing concerns persists in openly defying the trust's mandates. This defiance not only threatens to demoralize all of the other jobbing concerns in Chicago, but in other cities as well and actually threatens the existence of the trust itself. The firm in question openly quotes a price of \$2.40 a keg on nails, as against \$2.80 as the trust price, which other jobbers are forced to maintain. Meanwhile the high price have tempted a large number of small manufacturers to enter the field and their aggregate production is gradually gaining on the demand. Another source of trouble is the recent action taken against the trust in the Federal courts. In a suit begun in the United States Court at Indianapolis, Lewis C. Brinkman, of Cincinnati, asks \$300,000 damages, position that the trust is not prepared to defend. He declares illegal and asks that the trust be dissolved. The damages are asked because the trust stopped delivery of forty milking machines which he had contracted of an Anderson (Ind.) manufacturer and because all other milking machine manufacturers were under contract not to sell to outsiders.

SIX SHAMEN PERISH.

Schooner Waukegan and Her Drunken Crew Go Down.

Under cover of the darkness and in the midst of a fierce storm, six men met their death off Muskegon, Mich., last night. The schooner Waukegan, which was carrying six shamen, was wrecked. The story of the only survivor says the blame upon Captain Dan Corbett. This survivor is Frank Dulach. He does not know the names of any of the other members of the crew, which consisted of the captain, mate, cook and four sailors. A total of seven men were on board. Dulach was so weak that it was night before an intelligent story could be obtained from him. It was taken in the form of an affidavit before a magistrate. The story which Dulach tells is of a drunken captain and a wild debauch in the midst of a howling storm. In the morning, the bodies of the six men were found floating in the sea. Even after the boat was going to pieces and the blood-soaked form of one of the men had disappeared in the waves and the inky blackness of the night, while the survivors were clinging for life to a raft, Corbett continued his drinking and finally fell a battered mass into the waves. By one of the six of the seven men on the raft, the entire crew of the boat fell off, until just as day broke Dulach saw the white surf boat of the Muskegon life saving station coming. With Captain Wood at the tiller, he feebly motioned them how to approach him, and was lifted into the boat.

MRS. W. H. VANDERBILT.

Widow of the Famous Millionaire Dies of Heart Disease.

Mrs. Mary Louise Vanderbilt, widow of the late William H. Vanderbilt, died Friday at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, at Scarborough, N. Y. Mrs. Vanderbilt had been visiting at the Shepard residence since the wedding of her granddaughter, Mrs. Vanderbilt was Miss Louise Kissam, daughter of a reformed church minister of Albany, who was married to William H. Vanderbilt in 1841, and has for years been noted for her deeds of charity. The children of the marriage were Cornelius, William Kissam, Frederick W., George W., Margaret Louisa, who became the wife of the late Elliott F. Shepard; Emily Thorne, wife of William D. Sloan; Florence, who married John D. Rockefeller; and Eliza O., wife of W. Seward Webb.

Put in Great Peril by Robbers.

Nathan Hunsicker, of Akron, Ohio, was awakened Thursday night by two masked men who attempted to force him to open his safe. He refused, and the robbers bound him, and then drilling a hole in the safe, filled it with powder. Placing Hunsicker against the door, they next threatened to blow the safe up with the proprietor in that position. Hunsicker weakened and opened the safe and the burglars got about \$200.

Kills His Boy and Himself.

At Toledo, Ohio, Conrad Elchorn deliberately put his 12-year-old son to death Thursday night and then committed suicide. The crime was committed by turning on the gas in a room in Entenstein's Hotel. The papers state that he had been a clerk in the Sandusky and the father of seven children, the elder of whom he had murdered. The papers also told of a recent divorce from his wife and much domestic unhappiness.

On Texas Firm Fails.

W. White & Co., Dallas, one of the largest and oldest cotton buying firms in Texas, has failed. A deed of trust was filed late last night. Liabilities are nearly \$200,000, largest creditor being J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, who have \$100,000 secured with 3,000 bales of cotton.

Kisses Are High in Alabama.

Miss Lizzie Hendricks, a Calhoun County, Ala., girl, was awarded \$245 damages from the Southern Railway Company by the Circuit Court here for being kissed by one of the company's conductors while on route recently from Rome to Anniston.

Light on a Cleveland Murder.

William Clark confessed to the Akron, Ohio, officers that he and William Dempsey are guilty of the murder of Joseph Lapineck, a college student, on the streets of Cleveland late on the night of Oct. 25.

To Suppress News of Suicides.

Owing to the frequency of suicides in Chile, the Chilean newspapers of Valparaiso and Santiago propose to suppress the publication of a column giving the names of the deceased. It is asserted that this may exercise a beneficial influence on the number of suicides.

Large Gain in Gold Reported.

The treasury at Washington Wednesday lost \$17,000 in gold coin and \$14,700 in jewelry bars. The net gain in New York, however, was \$2,822,200. This leaves the reserve \$147,587,888. Large gains in gold are indicated at Boston and other points.

EASTERN CONFERENCES.

Methodist Episcopal Bishops to Make Western Appointments Later.

The Methodist Episcopal Bishops, as an official board closed their work at Pittsburgh, Pa., Monday afternoon. They will meet at Providence, R. I., next April to make appointments for the fall conference in Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and the Mississippi Valley. The more important appointments for spring conferences, made at the board's session, are: Bishop Nindé—Central Pennsylvania conference, to be held at Clearfield, March 17; Troy conference at Clearfield, N. Y., April 14; Bishop Newman—Philadelphia conference at Bethlehem, March 17; Washington conference at Annapolis, Md., March 10; Bishop Mallen—Baltimore conference at Baltimore, Md., March 3; Virginia conference at Roanoke, March 10; Bishop Walcott—Washington conference at Chestertown, Md., March 17; New York general conference at Brooklyn, April 7; East German conference at Scranton, Pa., March 25; Bishop Merrill—New York conference at Sing Sing, April 7; North Indiana conference at Ellettsville, Ind., March 17; Bishop Warren—Northern New York conference at Watertown, N. Y., April 14; New Jersey conference at Trenton, N. J., March 24; Bishop Andrews—Newark conference at Newark, N. J., April 7; Bishop Cranston—Lexington conference (colored) at Springfield, Ohio, April 1.

STRATHNEVIS CASE.

Final Settlement of the Famous Pacific Salvage Claims.

Judge H. G. Ranford, at Seattle, Wash., has today decided upon the final salvage claims of the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line, owner of the Minerva, and the Pacific Improvement Line, owner of the steamship Minola versus the steamship Strathnevis, which he decreed to the former company \$20,200 and the latter \$20,500 for their efforts in saving the Strathnevis, which foundered in the Pacific Ocean several hundred miles off Cape Flattery in the terrific storm that prevailed in December, 1895. The opinion is an exhaustive one, and fully covers the case, giving a graphic description of the efforts of the two steamers to save the Strathnevis to a place of safety. The court complimented the crew of the Minola for their efforts, and decreeing the \$20,500, remembered every member of the crew in amounts varying from \$1,800 to Captain Pittsburg, to \$50 to the cabin boy. The owners of the Minerva, the court gave to the owners \$18,000, and to every member of the crew from captain down, amounts ranging from \$300 to \$50.

COAL IN CANADA.

Giant Corporation Being Formed to Develop the Field.

Four months ago there was a discovery of coal in Alberta, western Ontario. The Lehigh Valley Railroad dispatched a party to investigate the discovery, with instructions to test the coal thoroughly, and if it was, in their opinion, of the quality represented to "at once buy up the surrounding country and secure an option on the district. But when the Lehigh Valley people had made up their mind to buy up the land, the Canadian capitalists had got in before them and had a claim on the property. The Lehigh Valley combine has not given up hope of securing the coal mines. A proposition is now before the syndicate in which the combine offers to pay more than \$1,000,000 if the present holders of the options will sell out to them the whole district which the syndicate has now secured. The advisability of accepting the offer is being considered. The syndicate would prefer to start a Canadian company with \$1,000,000 capital stock. William Wilcox, of Toronto, a representative of the Canadian syndicate, has gone to New York to meet capitalists there who may offer more for the property than the Lehigh Valley.

Protect the Public.

Summaries in the advance sheets of the Interstate Commerce Commission's annual report are designed to show the extent to which railway equipment is fitted with automatic couplers and train brakes. The commission believes its detailed statements are justified by the universal interest which attaches to the subject on account of the life requiring the adoption of safety devices by January, 1898. A comparative summary of the equipment of the various classes of couplers and train brakes follows:

Year	Brake	Incr.	Coupler	Incr.
1893	302,498	31,506	408,556	51,235
1894	330,002	31,065	357,621	35,388
1895	350,000	35,000	380,000	30,000
1896	350,000	35,000	380,000	30,000
1897	350,000	35,000	380,000	30,000
1898	350,000	35,000	380,000	30,000

Train Automatic.

Beginning with the year 1880 the total equipment for the period covered in the summary was as follows: 1880, 1,100,807; 1891, 1,221,080; 1892, 1,243,228; 1893, 1,308,724; 1894, 1,313,570; 1895, 1,306,200. The report of the commission says: "The summary, which shows the total equipment, as well as the equipment fitted with train brakes and couplers for each of the years from 1880 to 1895, inclusive, presents a comprehensive statement of the case, and gives definite answer to the question which naturally arises respecting the progress of the work. Out of a total of 1,306,200, only 202,408 locomotives and cars were fitted with train brakes, and 28,856 with automatic couplers. The increase in equipment fitted with train brakes during the year covered by the report was 31,506, and the increase in equipment fitted with automatic couplers was 51,235. While these figures are considerable in themselves, they do not indicate a rate of improvement which will satisfy the conditions of the law."

Criticize the Count.

The Reichsanziger of Berlin refers to Prince Bismarck's organ, the Hamburger Nachrichten, on the latest phase of the dispute concerning the disclosure of the Russo-German treaty of 1890-91, saying: "The question of the period of time required for secret diplomatic occurrences to lose the character of state secrets can only be decided by the statesmen in office, by virtue of their responsibility and special knowledge of the political situation. Any deviation from this principle would expose the country's foreign policy to surprises and perturbation, and thereby endanger the interests of state. If Germany gave an unconditional promise to keep secret the fact as well as the nature of the negotiations with Russia before 1890, the obligation is still binding upon all cognizant of the matter, and this consideration also precludes the possibility of discussing the essential points of the negotiations."

Bolivia May Aid Cuba.

News has been received at Lima, Peru, from Sucre, Bolivia, that the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of the Senate has presented a motion in that body for the recognition of Bolivia as the Cuban insurgents as belligerents.

Heavy Gold Yield in Victoria.

The gold yield of the colony of Victoria, Australia, for the first three quarters of the present year amounts to 680,512 ounces, an increase of 81,000 ounces over the same period of 1895.

Receiver for Santa Fe.

Western railroad circles have a sensation in a second receivership for the

Santa Fe. The road and equipment in Kansas were Thursday afternoon placed in the control of State Senator Charles F. Johnson, of Oskaloosa, Kan., by Judge Louis Myers, of the Fifth District, at Oskaloosa. The property consists of nearly 500 miles of railroad, together with depots, shops and engine houses, office buildings, real estate and other property. The action is brought under the Kansas law of 1891, which provides that no corporation more than 20 per centum of whose capital stock is owned by aliens shall acquire real estate in the State of Kansas, and that if any real estate should be acquired in violation of this statute it shall be forfeited to the State. The statute authorizes any competent attorney to bring action in the name of the State for such forfeiture. The appointment of a receiver has been brought about, it is believed, by the men who opposed the recent reorganization plan of the Santa Fe. The anti-reorganization men do not show their hands in the present litigation, but they are charged with being responsible for it by the owners and attorneys. This action has created a great sensation in Topeka.

MEANS TO CROSS TROCHA.

Macco Moves Out on the Plains for that Purpose.

Advices from Cuba give plain descriptions of the movements of insurgents than can be sent by cable from the island. Antonio Macco has moved to the plains—that is to say, to the south coast of Pinar del Rio, with the intention of making an attempt to pass the trocha, protected in the meantime as he hopes by insurgents at the rear of the trocha. He is at present supposed to be at Carabin, in the direction of the south coast. If he does not accept a battle he will be obliged to go further toward Dayanqueto or advance by Pueblo Nuevo, taking the road by Carabinas and thus get from La Gloria to La Sierra. It is thought probable that it will be difficult for him to pass by the trocha, because Gen. Weyler has stationed 2,000 cavalry to prevent that movement near Candelaria. Capt. Gen. Weyler's columns are fortifying the strategic positions taken from the insurgents in the mountains of Pinar del Rio so far as the trocha is concerned. When once these are finished Gen. Weyler calculates that he will be able to dispose of 10,000 men in the pursuit of Macco, and it is the general opinion that he will be able to give him a decisive blow.

BLOODY BATTLE IN KENTUCKY.

Six Negroes and Two Whites Shot in the Fracas.

A bloody battle between negroes and whites occurred at Winchester, Ky., last night. A Cincinnati paper was set upon by a negro, who tore up his papers. Police Officer Donohoe attempted to arrest the negro, who drew a pistol. Donohoe got a posse, and all the negroes in the suburb opened fire on them. A desperate battle took place in which six negroes were shot, four fatally. Two white men, John T. Jones Sr., the owner and one of John Morgan's old raiders, was shot in the hip, and Luck Anderson in the ankle. The negroes retreated outside the town to a field, where 200 of them defied arrest. Gov. Bradley was called on for troops.

Broken Banks Pay Up.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared dividends in favor of the creditors of insolvent national banks, as follows: 10 per cent, the Columbia National Bank of Kansas, Wash.; 10 per cent, the Sumner National Bank of Wellington, Kan.; 5 per cent, the City National Bank of Fort Worth, Tex.; 10 per cent, First National Bank of San Bernardino, Cal.; 10 per cent, the First National Bank of Dayton, Tenn.

Negroes Killed by White Caps.

While Jeff Jackson, John Adams, William Taylor and Robert Allison, negro laborers, were working at a sugar cane mill near Wild Fork, Monroe County, Alabama, they were fired upon from the darkness by a negro, who tore up his papers. Taylor was instantly killed. He will die. It is supposed to have been done by a gang of white caps, who have been engaged in running all negroes out of that section.

Flour Going Up.

Flour is going up in price with wheat. Just before the recent advance in wheat, flour was selling as follows: Patent, \$3.05; extra fancy, \$2.70; fancy, \$2.25; and choice, \$1.90. These grades are now selling for \$4.05, \$3.35 and \$2.60. "Flour will go still higher after the election," said a well-known broker. "But I do not think the advance will be great enough to affect the consumer very much."

Canned Meat Not Affected.

The North German Gazette of Berlin says the statement is incorrect that a recent order of the German government that canned meat virtually impossible by providing for the examination of each can on importation.

Annual Thanksgiving Festival.

On Wednesday, President Cleveland issued his proclamation designating Thursday, Nov. 26, as a fitting day for the observance of the annual Thanksgiving festival.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.25; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 74c to 76c; No. 3, 72c to 74c; No. 4, 70c to 72c; No. 5, 68c to 70c; No. 6, 66c to 68c; No. 7, 64c to 66c; No. 8, 62c to 64c; No. 9, 60c to 62c; No. 10, 58c to 60c; No. 11, 56c to 58c; No. 12, 54c to 56c; No. 13, 52c to 54c; No. 14, 50c to 52c; No. 15, 48c to 50c; No. 16, 46c to 48c; No. 17, 44c to 46c; No. 18, 42c to 44c; No. 19, 40c to 42c; No. 20, 38c to 40c; No. 21, 36c to 38c; No. 22, 34c to 36c; No. 23, 32c to 34c; No. 24, 30c to 32c; No. 25, 28c to 30c; No. 26, 26c to 28c; No. 27, 24c to 26c; No. 28, 22c to 24c; No. 29, 20c to 22c; No. 30, 18c to 20c; No. 31, 16c to 18c; No. 32, 14c to 16c; No. 33, 12c to 14c; No. 34, 10c to 12c; No. 35, 8c to 10c; No. 36, 6c to 8c; No. 37, 4c to 6c; No. 38, 2c to 4c; No. 39, 1c to 3c; No. 40, 0c to 1c; No. 41, 0c to 1c; No. 42, 0c to 1c; No. 43, 0c to 1c; No. 44, 0c to 1c; No. 45, 0c to 1c; No. 46, 0c to 1c; 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GOES TO MCKINLEY.

Ohio Man Elected by a Large Majority.

SEEMS A LANDSLIDE.

All Eastern States Support the Gold Ticket.

SOLID SOUTH IS INVADED.

Republican Gains in States Heretofore Democratic.

Great Pivotal Commonwealths Give Unprecedented Majorities—The Vote of the Entire District North of the Ohio and East of the Mississippi Cast Solidly for McKinley—He Also Gets Enough of the Balance to Elect Him—Heavy Majority in the East—Latest Returns Make a Better Showing for Bryan in the West.

William McKinley has been elected President of the United States. His total vote in the electoral college, according to returns at hand when this is written, will be 263, with Kentucky and Wyoming still in doubt. Whichever side wins in Kentucky, conservative judges say the plurality will not be over 1,000. In Tennessee the figures seem to bear out Democratic claims of victory for Bryan by at least 10,000. The McKinley people present totalized figures by sections tending to prove that the Ohioan's plurality will be several thousand, but it would seem, judging by the returns, that the burden of proof rests upon them.

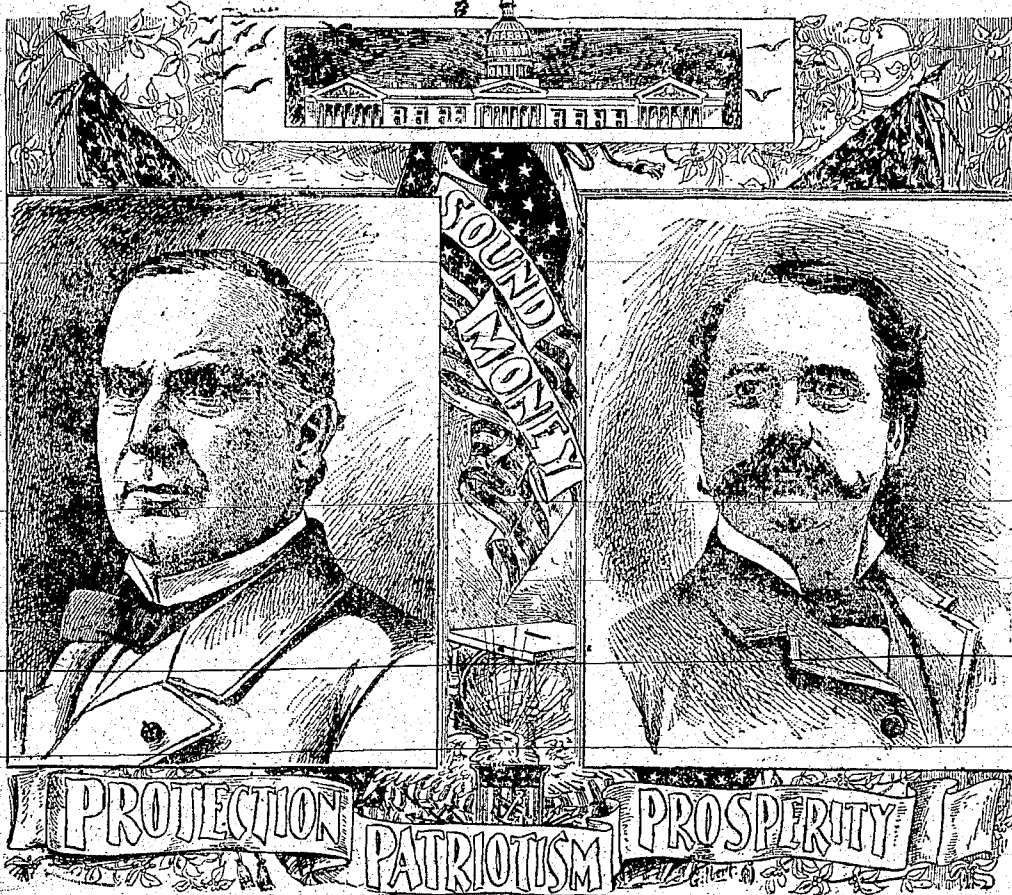
Whether McKinley has over 263 votes in the electoral college depends upon the official returns from two States. In Kentucky the result hinges upon the vote in two counties, in the extreme eastern part of the State—a mountainous, "moonshining" region, in which there are neither railroads nor telegraph lines. But even with these counties heard from the contest is so close that nothing short of the official canvass will be decisive. The plurality for either ticket will be one of hundreds—probably less than 500. The conflicting claims of the rival State chairmen go for nothing. Wyoming, which was first thought safely to be in the Bryan column, although by a narrow margin, is now counted among the McKinley States. The plurality will be about 500, and the Legislature will be of the same party faith. The situation in Wyoming, however, is substantially the same as that in Kentucky. The district still to be heard from is 200 miles from a telegraph office and the missing returns may not be received for some time. Should Bryan carry both Kentucky and Wyoming McKinley will still have a majority considerably more than enough to give him possession of the White House for four years to come.

Early returns indicating the result of the presidential election were from the cities where McKinley and Hobart made their heaviest gains. Returns received from the country districts, where the free silver idea had gained greatest currency, considerably reduce early estimates of Republican pluralities. Returns of the States outside Chicago show unexpected Republican gains. Wisconsin gives McKinley a plurality of 102,000, and later returns may raise these figures. Indiana is claimed by 20,000 and Michigan by 53,000. Iowa gives 22,000 and Minnesota adds 50,000 more. In the East the McKinley majorities are tremendous. Pennsylvania eclipses all records with a plurality approaching 300,000. New York is estimated at 275,000 in the latest returns. Massachusetts has given 103,000, and all the other New England States give large majorities. Ohio is put at 50,000.

The great cities of the country have given surprising McKinley majorities. Philadelphia heads the list with 125,000. Chicago, which was Democratic four years ago, is second with 50,000. New York City, which has not been carried by the Republicans in a presidential election since the war, gives McKinley 18,500. Louisville, the metropolis of Kentucky, comes up with 12,000. Indianapolis, which was carried for Cleveland by 1,000 in 1892, now gives McKinley 12,000. Lincoln, Neb., Mr. Bryan's home, is 2,000 for McKinley. The Democratic cities of Rochester and Albany, N. Y., are now Republican. Detroit (Wayne County) is reported at 28,000. St. Louis

THIS COUNTRY IS OURS!

Populist-Democratic-Silver Combine Repudiated by a Triumphant Host of Patriots Determined to Save the Nation's Honor.

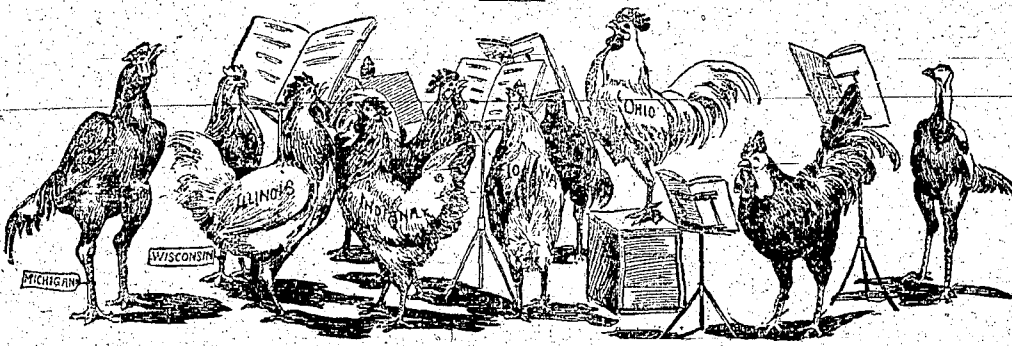


LATEST RETURNS FROM THE ELECTION.

Up to the Time This is Written the Returns Indicate the Following as the Result of the Balloting in the Various States.

ELECTORAL VOTES		PLURALITIES	
FOR MCKINLEY	FOR BRYAN	FOR MCKINLEY	FOR BRYAN
(22 States)	(22 States)	(22 States)	(22 States)
New York..... 35	Missouri..... 17	New York..... 275,000	Missouri..... 60,000
Pennsylvania..... 23	Texas..... 15	Pennsylvania..... 285,000	Texas..... 45,000
Illinois..... 21	Ohio..... 13	Illinois..... 144,000	Ohio..... 25,000
Indiana..... 13	Georgia..... 12	Indiana..... 90,000	Georgia..... 10,000
Ohio..... 23	Virginia..... 12	Ohio..... 50,000	Virginia..... 30,000
Michigan..... 12	Tennessee..... 12	Michigan..... 108,710	Tennessee..... 35,000
Massachusetts..... 11	Alabama..... 11	Massachusetts..... 83,000	Alabama..... 10,000
Iowa..... 10	North Carolina..... 11	Iowa..... 12,000	North Carolina..... 13,000
Wisconsin..... 10	South Carolina..... 9	Wisconsin..... 102,000	South Carolina..... 40,000
New Jersey..... 10	Mississippi..... 9	New Jersey..... 85,312	Mississippi..... 50,000
Minnesota..... 9	Arkansas..... 8	Minnesota..... 50,000	Arkansas..... 30,000
California..... 9	Louisiana..... 8	California..... 102,000	Louisiana..... 30,000
Maryland..... 8	Nebraska..... 8	Maryland..... 25,000	Nebraska..... 10,000
Delaware..... 8	Kansas..... 8	Delaware..... 50,000	Kansas..... 10,000
West Virginia..... 6	Colorado..... 7	West Virginia..... 102,000	Colorado..... 10,000
Connecticut..... 5	Florida..... 6	Connecticut..... 54,122	Florida..... 900
Rhode Island..... 4	Washington..... 4	Rhode Island..... 12,000	Washington..... 15,000
South Dakota..... 4	Idaho..... 4	South Dakota..... 35,000	Idaho..... 10,000
Vermont..... 3	Montana..... 3	Vermont..... 35,000	Montana..... 10,000
Utah..... 3	Nevada..... 3	Utah..... 3,242	Nevada..... 5,000
Wyoming..... 3	N. Dakota..... 3	Wyoming..... 500	N. Dakota..... 10,000
Total..... 263	Total..... 184	Total..... 1,550,002	Total..... 500,750
Necessary to elect..... 271	Total..... 224	Plurality..... 950,212	
(In doubt—Kentucky and Wyoming)			

LET US CROW!



and Kansas City have given heavy Republican majorities. The Palmer and Buckner ticket is everywhere returned at small figures, indicating that four-fifths of the gold Democratic vote has been given to McKinley. McKinley's plurality of the popular vote appears to be nearly 1,000,000.

CANDIDATES RECEIVE THE NEWS

Result of the Election Made Known to McKinley and Bryan.

Seated in the library of his own house, in his own town, surrounded by his family, Maj. McKinley received the news of his election.

On election morning, just as the voters in the nation were beginning to go to the polls to deposit their ballots for or against him, Maj. McKinley blacked his own shoes and shaved himself as usual. An ordinary man would be apt to cut himself while shaving under the circumstances, because of the excitement he would experience, but Maj. McKinley was certainly calm and free from excitement, perfectly cool and collected, as he has been all his life. He had never seemed to be excited over the election. His supporters throughout the country have laughed and wept over the contest more than he, and most of them have been under a more intense nervous strain. With his head placed in an adjoining room by the telegraph companies for receiving returns at large, but in addition to this a special wire connected the McKinley home with

Chicago, where several prominent members of the force at national headquarters were located, and a long-distance telephone kept him in communication with Chairman Hanna at Cleveland. The telephone company arranged also a special circuit taking in New York headquarters, Senator Quay's home and that of Vice Presidential candidate Hobart.

Like Major McKinley, Mr. Bryan received an admirable opportunity through



MCKINLEY RECEIVING RETURNS.

the day. He showed no severe traces of his arduous campaigning, and, except when in communication with his aids at Chicago, took part in the many pleasant

chats that relieved the hours of waiting. Both candidates are men of superb powers of self-control, and both received the final news with a certain philosophical bearing that is an eminent characteristic of American statesmen.

TALK OF MCKINLEY'S CABINET.

Political Gossips Fill the Places in the President's Official Family.

The consensus of opinion among politicians as to what President McKinley's Cabinet will be is given in the list below. It, of course, may be shifted, but the politicians think they have made up a logical slate: Secretary of State—John Sherman of Ohio. Secretary of the Treasury—William B. Allison of Iowa. Secretary of War—Russell A. Alger of Michigan. Secretary of the Navy—Redfield Proctor of Vermont. Secretary of the Interior—C. F. Manderson of Nebraska. Secretary of Agriculture—William D. Hoar of Wisconsin. Postmaster General—H. Clay Evans of Tennessee. Attorney General—George H. Peck of Illinois.

A collision occurred between two light engines of the Southern Pacific half a mile south of Green's Station, Ore. The collision resulted in the death of John McConigle, of Portland, Ore., and A. N. Toy, of Salem, Oregon.

The Sultan has consented that the Italian newspapers should enter Turkey.

THE NEW CONGRESS

Republicans Have Control in Both Branches.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

Governmental Machinery All in G. O. P. Hands.

BIG WORKING MAJORITY.

No Effective Opposition Confronts the Victors.

Outnumber All Others in the House by 63, and in the Senate by 9—Nearly All the Supposedly Doubtful States Join the Winning Forces—Silver Has a Showing from Over Half the States, but Its Supporters Are Numerically Few.

Latest returns confirm first reports that Congress will contain a gold standard majority in both branches. The present Senate, which has stood forty-seven to forty-two in favor of silver, will be succeeded by one which will consist of forty-seven gold supporters to forty-two free coinage advocates. Politically the Senate will be Republican, the new body having forty-nine of that political faith to forty Democrats.

Party lines will be somewhat broken in the Senate by the silver question. Messrs. Teller of Colorado, Dilliball of Idaho, Mantle of Nevada, Cannon of Utah and Wilson of Washington are extreme silver men, who will act with the Democratic party on the currency issue. On the other hand, five Democrats—Messrs. Gray of Delaware, Lindsay of Kentucky, Caffery of Louisiana, Smith of New Jersey, and Martin of Virginia—are gold Democrats, who supported the Palmer ticket, and will act with the Republicans.

The Senate.

The following table shows the political complexion of the Senate:

	Present Congress	New Congress
	R. D. & P.	R. D. & P.
Alabama.....	1	2
Arkansas.....	1	1
California.....	2	2
Colorado.....	2	2
Connecticut.....	2	2
Delaware.....	1	1
Florida.....	1	1
Georgia.....	2	2
Idaho.....	1	1
Illinois.....	1	1
Indiana.....	1	1
Iowa.....	1	1
Kansas.....	1	1
Kentucky.....	1	1
Louisiana.....	1	1
Maine.....	2	2
Maryland.....	2	2
Massachusetts.....	2	2
Michigan.....	2	2
Minnesota.....	2	2
Mississippi.....	2	2
Missouri.....	2	2
Montana.....	2	2
Nebraska.....	2	2
Nevada.....	2	2
New Hampshire.....	2	2
New Jersey.....	2	2
New York.....	2	2
North Carolina.....	2	2
Ohio.....	2	2
Oklahoma.....	2	2
Oregon.....	2	2
Pennsylvania.....	2	2
Rhode Island.....	2	2
South Carolina.....	2	2
South Dakota.....	2	2
Tennessee.....	2	2
Texas.....	2	2
Utah.....	2	2
Vermont.....	2	2
Virginia.....	2	2
Washington.....	2	2
West Virginia.....	2	2
Wisconsin.....	2	2
Wyoming.....	2	2
Total.....	46	40

The House.

The new House of Representatives will contain a majority for both the Republicans and for the gold standard. Its composition by States is as follows:

	Present Congress	New Congress
	Rep. Pop.	Rep. Pop.
Alabama.....	6	6
Arkansas.....	6	6
California.....	4	6
Colorado.....	4	1
Connecticut.....	1	1
Delaware.....	1	1
Florida.....	1	1
Georgia.....	11	11
Idaho.....	1	1
Illinois.....	17	17
Indiana.....	10	10
Iowa.....	11	11
Kansas.....	1	1
Kentucky.....	4	4
Louisiana.....	6	6
Maine.....	0	0
Maryland.....	0	3
Massachusetts.....	12	12
Michigan.....	10	12
Minnesota.....	7	7
Mississippi.....	4	11
Missouri.....	11	11
Montana.....	2	1
Nebraska.....	2	5
Nevada.....	1	1
New Hampshire.....	2	2
New Jersey.....	8	23
New York.....	29	29
North Carolina.....	4	6
Ohio.....	1	1
Oklahoma.....	6	19
Oregon.....	2	2
Pennsylvania.....	23	23
Rhode Island.....	2	0
South Carolina.....	2	0
South Dakota.....	2	2
Tennessee.....	2	11
Texas.....	11	12
Utah.....	1	1
Vermont.....	1	1
Virginia.....	2	8
Washington.....	2	2
West Virginia.....	10	10
Wisconsin.....	10	10
Wyoming.....	1	1
Total.....	210	147
Majority over all.....	105	147
Anti-silver.....	212	147
For silver.....	3	144
Anti-silver maj.....	63	131

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR
THURSDAY, NOV. 12, 1896.

LOCAL ITEMS.

A. B. Corwin, of this township, was in town, Tuesday.

Rock bottom prices on hay, grain, feed and flour, at Claggett's.

Dell Smith, of the Manistee switch, was in town Tuesday.

Now is the time to use Pratt's Food. For sale at S. H. & Co.

C. B. Johnson, of Maple Forest, was in town, Tuesday.

Don't miss the Great Slaughter Sale at H. Joseph Co's.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

John Tallman, of Frederic, was in town, Monday.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

Fred Hoessli, of Blaine tp., was in town last Saturday.

Use Swiss Buttermilk Soap, only 10 cents a box, at Claggett's.

Grayling Court, I. O. E. held a special meeting last Friday evening.

Examine Albert Kraus' stock of Cook and Heating Stoves, before buying elsewhere.

Byron Wisner shot and sent in two deer, this week, and assisted in killing another.

Claggett's importations of new teas are the finest in the city. Call for free samples.

The wife of Mr. Allen, assistant of Jay Allen, publisher of the News, arrived last week.

When you are looking for bargains in Stoves or Hardware, go to Albert Kraus.

Levi Clement and J. F. Davis started for the woods, Saturday, after venison.

Garland Ranges and Garland Heaters for sale at the store of S. H. & Co.

A Dollar Saved is a Dollar Made. Don't fail to attend the Great Slaughter Sale at H. Joseph Co's.

W. G. Marsh went back to his old job of smashing baggage, at the depot, the day after the election.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees, in town.

R. Hanson received two more votes for elector than any other elector on the Republican ticket.

"Everything that glitters is not gold." We are the only merchants who do as advertised. H. Joseph Co.

You can buy the best 25 cents Coffee on earth, at Claggett's. Also a good Coffee for 20 cents.

J. M. Francis has given up the McJain property, and moved across the river.

We don't ask \$18.00 for a suit and sell it for \$5.00. But we sell goods at their marked price. H. Joseph Co.

H. Funk, of South Branch, was in town Monday, with a load of apples and other fruit.

We are the original One Price Clothing and Dry Goods Store in Grayling.

J. G. Fox has moved into the new house belonging to O. Palmer, on Maple street.

Will Wheeler and family have moved into the residence of S. C. Knight, on Cedar street.

When we cut the prices, we cut them and nobody else can do it for us. H. Joseph Co.

J. J. Coventry, of Maple Forest, the newly elected Judge of Probate, was in town Monday.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

R. P. Forbes and J. F. Hum left for the Manistee, on Monday morning, for a deer hunt.

S. H. & Co's Butterfly Tea beats them all. You should try a pound.

L. E. Parker, of Beaver Creek, was in town, Monday, and says politics is not so lively as it was.

Upper Crust People use Upper Crust Flour, because it is the best. Claggett sells it.

Dr. W. H. Niles, of Oscoda county, was in town last Saturday and Sunday.

Albert Kraus has just received a full line of Cook and Heating Stoves, which he will sell at prices to suit the times.

Regular meeting of Marvin Post, No. 240, Saturday afternoon, the 14th, at the usual hour.

WANTED: FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Salary \$75 and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Insurance Bldg, Chicago.

Dr. W. H. Flynn, dentist, is in town this week.

D. Trotter, of St. Ignace, is said, is in town this week.

Dr. N. H. Traver, of Lewiston, was elected Coroner of Montmorency county, last week.

Chas. W. Harder, of Durand, a former resident of Grayling, is in town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Culver commenced housekeeping at their home in Saginaw, Monday.

The employees of Salling, Hanson & Co., received their pay in gold for their months work, Tuesday.

D. M. Kneeland left Wednesday on a business trip to Bay City and Saginaw.—Lewiston Journal.

County Clerk Johnston has issued upwards of 50 hunting licenses thus far.—Roscommon News.

The 23d semi-annual apportionment of school funds has been made by the State, and Crawford county will receive \$493.57.

Claggett's Teas and Coffees quiet the nerves, and prevent domestic trouble. Moral: Drink Claggett's Teas and Coffees.

Gov. Rich has issued his annual Thanksgiving proclamation, designating Thursday, November 26th, as a day of thanksgiving.

A complete line of Staley's Overshirts and Underwear just received at S. H. & Co.

Regular meeting of Grayling Chapter, No. 83, O. E. S., will be held next Monday evening, the 16th, at the usual hour.

When you need Shoes, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Pants, Gloves, Mittens, Hosiery or Underwear, go to Claggett's. He can save you money.

Regular communication of Grayling Lodge, No. 356, F. & A. M., on next Thursday evening, the 16th, at the usual hour.

That Columbia Garland Steel Range, on exhibit at S. H. & Co's, is a beauty. You should not fail to see it.

The Ladies all go to Claggett's for their Corsets, because he has the largest line in the city, and sells the best 50 cent corset on earth.

J. J. Niederer, of Maple Forest, was in town the beginning of the week and said the snow was about six inches deep in the hardwood.

Regular meeting of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 14th, at the usual hour.

YOU ought to know that when suffering from any kidney trouble that a safe sure remedy is Foley's Kidney Cure. Guaranteed or money refunded. L. Fournier, Agent.

H. C. Cope gave an entertainment at Roscommon, Tuesday evening, for the benefit of the M. E. Church, of that place.

R. S. Gifford, an old veteran of Roscommon, is quite ill from a severe attack of paralysis. We hope he will soon recover.

The W. R. C. realized something over \$25.00 from the suppers given by them on Monday and Tuesday evening of last week.

A large house has been erected on the lot on the corner of Water and Peninsular Avenue, lately owned by W. S. Chalkler.

Charles Ford, who was arrested last week on suspicion, for arson, was discharged on examination, there not being sufficient evidence to hold him.

253 votes were polled at the election here on Tuesday, of which 57 were straight republican and 60 silver democrat.—Lewiston Journal.

Emory Odell came up from Tekonsha, last week, for a visit and hunt. He reports exceedingly hard times in that section of the State.

Roy Warren, of Lewiston, made a call, last Thursday, while on his way to Cheboygan, to attend the Christian Endeavor Convention.

C. A. Ingerson, of Grayling, State trespass agent, was in the village for a short visit to-day.—Roscommon News.

The Farmer's Institutes for next winter are fixed, for Roscommon, December 6th, and 7th, and for this county, December 7th, and 8th.

Mrs. L. Fournier returned from Royal Oak, Tuesday of last week, where she had been called by the death of her father.

O. Palmer lost two sheep by dogs, during the past week, and Wm. A. Masters the carcass of a fine deer which he had salted away for his own use.

George Knecht, and Geo. Peacock, of Blaine, returned from Isabella county, last week. They report money scarce, and farm products low, with slow sales.

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The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. Church, will meet at the residence of Mrs. A. L. Pond, to-morrow afternoon, for work. A 10 ct. lunch will be served, to which all are invited.

The candidates on the tickets from Lewiston, both republican and democrat, were elected. They had the candidates for Sheriff, Treasurer, C. C. Commissioner and Coroner from that town.

Charles Jackson, of Arenac county, former resident of this county, is reported to be building a residence in Standish, for which he pays to the contractor the sum of \$1,300 in cash. [Who?]—

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Award.

J. A. Ellis, D. D. S., the Dentist, located here, has his office now in Mrs. Knight's parlors, and can refer you to responsible people here, for whom he has extracted teeth without pain.

The ladies of the Scandinavian Lutheran Church will give a Social and Supper at the W. R. C. hall, over the bank on Friday evening, the 20th, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Supper 25 cents. All are cordially invited to attend.

The slaughter of deer has begun. This week M. S. Hartwick killed two big ones; J. F. Wilcox, two; W. Havens, two and a red fox, and Henry Stephan a fine deer which was served from Comer's market.

The Michigan Central Rail Road will sell tickets, on account of the State Sunday School Convention, at Kalamazoo, on November 17th, and 18th, at one fare for the round trip, and good to return until the 20th.

Fournier's Drug Store is headquarters for School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, Inks, School Bags, including everything in the line of school supplies, and the finest line of School-Tablets ever brought to Grayling.

The officers of the Crawford county Farmer's Institute Association, will meet in this office, on Monday next, the 16th, to make arrangements for holding the Institute, to be held in Grayling, on Dec. 7th and 8th, '96.

Among the many houses illuminated on the evening of the last republican rally, that of Miss L. E. Williams, was the finest in every respect, and those of E. A. Keeler and S. S. Claggett, a close second.

Mrs. S. C. Knight left on Monday morning, for their home-stead in Montmorency county, for the winter. Mr. K. went on Monday previous to the election. He put on a McKinley button before he left and stated that he would vote for him the next day.

Dr. F. E. Wolfe has decided to remove to Detroit, for a larger field of practice, and will leave here next Tuesday. During his residence here he has made many friends who will regret his leaving, and the loss to the Church and society of Mrs. Wolfe, will be hard to replace. The AVA-LANCHE extends to them both its best wishes for their success in their new home.

Comrade Samuel Coddington, of Winchester, Indiana, dropped dead from heart disease, while marching in the procession at the Harrison demonstration, Friday, previous to the election. He was good soldier, and citizen, and left a wife and eight children to mourn his loss. His funeral was attended by over 3,000 of his friends and acquaintances, and the pall-bearers, ten in number, were members of our old regiment, nine of whom were members of his own company. Our visit with him was one of the pleasantest incidents, of the many, during our late reunion.

Friday evening, November 6th, 1896 being the Fifth anniversary of the organization of Grayling Chapter, of the Order of the Eastern Star, it was pleasantly observed in the Masonic Hall. Each member was permitted to invite a guest. The tables were set for 60 plates, and were beautifully decorated with colors appropriate to the order, and the five courses were served in elegant style by the committees. The five toasts and solos which followed were responded to in a very able manner, and all who were present considered that they were much wiser in regard to the beauty; the unselfishness, and the wonderful fellowship of the different orders.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Scratching their ticket seems to be a favorite pastime with some republicans. Several candidates on the republican ticket were defeated by this kind of tom-foolery.

A letter from the daughter of C. J. Prantz, from their new home in Tennessee, states that they are well satisfied with the change, the difference in climate being of great benefit to her father, and their surroundings are very pleasant.

F. R. DeKrow, of Grayling, was in the Village Wednesday, and left for Houghton Lake with a wind mill and feed mill (horse power) for the N. Nicholson farm. The feed mill will prove a bonanza and fill a long felt want for the farmers of Roscommon township.—Ros. News.

The camp vote in Blaine was too much for the republicans in that township, last week. A gang of 12 or more were kept in a vacant house, for the last four weeks, just for the purpose of voting the demo-populist ticket.

Miss Emma Day, of North Branch, former teacher in the Grayling schools, will be married on the 18th, proximo, to Mr. F. G. Wood, of Lupton, Ogemaw county, and will reside there. We extend congratulations.

The members of the W. R. C. return their sincere thanks to the citizens for patronizing the suppers given by them during last week, and to the young ladies for their assistance in waiting on the tables.

A Cure for Rupture, Hydrocele, Varicoele, Nervous Debility, and Diseases peculiar to Men and Women.

(NO CURE NO PAY.)

Can be obtained from Physicians representing the O. E. Miller Rupture Institute, at the Grayling House; Grayling, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Nov. 19th, 20th and 21st. Early calls requested. Consultation and Grayling references free.

How to prevent a Cold.

After an exposure, or when you feel a cold coming on, take a dose of Foley's Honey and Tar. It never fails. L. Fournier, Agent.

No Humberg.

Foley's Honey and Tar does not claim to perform miracles. It does not claim to cure all cases of consumption or asthma. But it does claim to give comfort and relief in advanced stages of these diseases, and to usually cure early stages. It is certainly worth trying by those afflicted or threatened with these dread diseases.—L. Fournier, Agent.

For Sale.

I will sell my house and two lots, one horse, two cows, new two horse wagon, one buggy, one road cart, harness, etc., on reasonable terms. I also have a large amount of cut wood, cut green, which I will sell and deliver at \$1.00 per cord, or 10 cords for \$8.00, for 30 days; also a quantity of cedar, at \$1.00 per cord.

PHIL MOSHIER.

You can't afford to chance it.

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It Grows.

As a cure for constipation and indigestion Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin grows rapidly in favor where introduced. Children love its taste, for it is so pleasant. Trial size 10c; regular size 50c and \$1.00.

Mrs. Maggie Myers.

Williamsport, Ind., writes: "I suffered for months of severe stomach troubles, caused by indigestion and constipation. My trouble seemed almost unendurable. I purchased a bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin of Armstrong & Swank, and as soon as I had taken its contents, I was like a new person, and I now feel better and weigh more than I have in years. It is sold in 10c, 50c and \$1.00 sizes at Fournier's Drug Store.

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The camp vote in this town, with one or two exceptions, was cast for the 53 cent dollar ticket, and assisted materially in reducing the republican majority in the county. This key, in large quantities, was used to influence them. They must have used a different brand in Montmorency county, as the camp vote in that county was cast for the republican ticket.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist
WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Ins.

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COMPLETE RETURNS OF CRAWFORD COUNTY VOTE, AS GIVEN BY THE BOARD.

CRAWFORD COUNTY VOTE.									
AS GIVEN BY THE BOARD.									
Townships.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Levering.	Palmer.	Pingree.	Sligh.	Safford.	Sprague.	Dunstan.
Blaine.	9	16	10	16	9	16	6	13	9
Blaine Creek.	6	13	6	13	6	13	6	13	6
Blaine Prairie.	14	11	14	11	14	11	14	11	14
Cent. Plains.	28	16	27	16	27	16	27	16	27
Electric.	32	30	32	30	32	30	32	30	32
Gravelly.	205	213	1	217	206	2	205	212	205
Grove.	205	213	1	217	206	2	205	212	205
Map. Forest.	28	28	31	27	28	28	28	28	28
So. Branch.	14	19	14	19	14	19	14	19	14
Totals.	352	352	1	371	359	351	351	351	351
Townships.	Steel.	Karste.	King.	Stevens.	Dix.	Hearst.	Conkey.	Jackson.	French.
Blaine.	9	16	6	13	9	16	6	13	9
Blaine Creek.	6	13	6	13	6	13	6	13	6
Blaine Prairie.	14	11	14	11	14	11	14	11	14
Cent. Plains.	27	16	27	16	27	16	27	16	27
Electric.	32	30	32	30	32	30	32	30	32
Gravelly.	205	213	1	217	206	2	205	212	205
Grove.	205	213	1	217	206	2	205	212	205
Map. Forest.	28	28	31	27	28	28	28	28	28
So. Branch.	14	19	14	19	14	19	14	19	14
Totals.	351	354	352	351	350	351	351	351	351
Townships.	Loenecker.	Parmenter.	Tinker.	Maynard.	Murphy.	Cheever.	Lothrop.	Hammond.	Haskins.
Blaine.	9	16	6	13	9	16	6	13	9
Blaine Creek.	6	13	6	13	6	13	6	13	6
Blaine Prairie.	14	11	14	11	14	11	14	11	14
Cent. Plains.	27	16	27	16	27	16	27	16	27
Electric.	32	30	32	30	32	30	32	30	32
Gravelly.	205	213	1	217	206	2	205	212	205
Grove.	205	213	1	217	206	2	205	212	205
Map. Forest.	28	28	31	27	28	28	28	28	28
So. Branch.	14	19	14	19	14	19	14	19	14
Totals.	351	351	351	351	351	351	351	351	351
Townships.	Avann.	Heap.	Simmons.	Dewey.	Houser.	Edwards.	Crump.	Hampton.	Prescott.
Blaine.	9	16	6	13	9	16	6	13	9
Blaine Creek.	6	13	6	13	6	13	6	13	6
Blaine Prairie.	14	11	14	11	14	11	14	11	14
Cent. Plains.	27	16	27	16	27	16	27	16	27
Electric.	32	30	32	30	32	30	32	30	32
Gravelly.	205	213	1	217	206	2	205	212	205
Grove.	205	213	1	217	206	2	205	212	205
Map. Forest.	28	28	31	27	28	28	28	28	28
So. Branch.	14	19	14	19	14	19	14	19	14
Totals.	351	351	351	351	351	351	351	351	351
Townships.	Gustin.	Blakley.	Coventry.	Wright.	Johnson.	Chalker.	Newman.	Babbitt.	Marsh.
Blaine.	9	16	6	13	9	16	6	13	9
Blaine Creek.	6	13	6	13	6	13	6	13	6
Blaine Prairie.	14	11	14	11	14	11	14	11	14
Cent. Plains.	27	16	27	16	27	16	27	16	27
Electric.	32	30	32	30	32	30	32	30	32
Gravelly.	205	213	1	217	206	2	205	212	205
Grove.	205	213	1	217	206	2	205	212	205
Map. Forest.	28	28	31	27	28	28	28	28	28
So. Branch.	14	19	14	19	14	19	14	19	14
Totals.	351	351	351	351	351	351	351	351	351
Townships.	Hartwick.	Amidon.	Woodburn.	Leece.	Masters.	Hanna.	Rasmuson.	Hinman.	Palmer.
Blaine.	9	16	6	13	9	16	6	13	9
Blaine Creek.	6	13	6	13	6	13	6	13	6
Blaine Prairie.	14	11	14	11	14	11	14	11	14
Cent. Plains.	27	16	27	16	27	16	27	16	27
Electric.	32	30	32	30	32	30	32	30	32
Gravelly.	205	213	1	217	206	2	205	212	205
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Map. Forest.	28	28	31	27	28	28	28	28	28
So. Branch.	14	19	14	19	14	19	14	19	14
Totals.	351	351	351	351	351	351	351	351	351
Townships.	Patterson.	Falmer.	Wright.	Kelley.	Woodworth.	Love.	Patton.	Barber.	Jennings.
Blaine.	9	16	6	13	9	16	6	13	9
Blaine Creek.	6	13	6	13	6	13	6	13	6
Blaine Prairie.	14	11	14	11	14	11	14	11	14
Cent. Plains.	27	16	27	16	27	16	27	16	27
Electric.	32	30	32	30	32	30	32	30	32
Gravelly.	205	213	1	217	206	2	205	212	205
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Map. Forest.	28	28	31	27	28	28	28	28	28
So. Branch.	14	19	14	19	14	19	14	19	14
Totals.	351	351	351	351	351	351	351	351	351
Townships.	Purchase.	Blanshfin.	Jennings.	Barber.	Patton.	Love.	Woodworth.	Kelley.	Wright.
Blaine.	9	16	6	13	9	16	6	13	9
Blaine Creek.	6	13	6	13	6	13	6	13	6
Blaine Prairie.	14	11	14	11	14	11	14	11	14
Cent. Plains.	27	16	27	16	27	16	27	16	27
Electric.	32	30	32	30	32	30	32	30	32
Gravelly.	205	213	1	217	206	2	205	212	205
Grove.	205	213	1	217	206	2	205	212	205
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So. Branch.	14	19	14	19	14	19	14	19	14
Totals.	351	351	351	351	351	351	351	351	351

KLEPTOMANIA

Fair science throws upon the kleptomaniac a stigma that is as deep as the moral responsibility of the kleptomaniac and even jurists do not rest in sweet accord upon the subject. So eminent authorities as Judge Noah Davis and Judge Cox have handed down the opinion that "every one is responsible who knows the nature and consequences of his acts." Other judges, expressing the advanced ideas of their constituents, have tenderly recommended alleged kleptomaniacs to the care of their friends, convinced that medical treatment would cure them.

It is not so very long since the world began to consider insanity an extension of crime or a disease amenable to treatment. More recently still those only have been considered insane who raged, raved and were entirely without self-control or saving grace. Now there are physicians learned in mental diseases who claim that four-fifths of the human race are insane upon some point—are liable to give expression to morbid impulses.

Just here the work of the moralist-jurist if you will—comes in. As practically all men are or may become capable of destructive forces in the shape of impulses to decide whether the individual to whom these are not always capable of suppressing them if he will. That strange, unmeasured, unguessed power, the human will—how far is that, or is it not responsible. Are not terrible destructive forces in the shape of morbid impulses repressed until they die out of individuals and of races because the moral balance is maintained by that same human will?

And is it not the duty of the law to insist that the moral balance must be maintained and the giving rein to morbid impulses punished? The man who steals when under the influence of liquor is in a mentally irresponsible condition, yet the law takes no account of that or holds that he should have taken care not to become mentally and morally irresponsible.

English society and English courts have not the privilege of pretending to be greatly surprised at the alleged peculiarities of an American cousin-in-law. So long ago as the early seventies the London Times, in commenting upon the case of a gentleman who had been arrested charged with stealing some handkerchiefs from a shop, that any one in society could name off-hand a dozen dames of high degree who were

THE PRESIDENT'S "SCHOOL"

Small Things He Must Learn with His Oath of Office.

The die has been cast and the choice made for the next President. The incoming, though a man long prominent in politics, begins immediately after his election to "go to school." He has much to learn before he can really become President of the United States. His school books will be the example of his predecessors, a lesson from the Judge of the Supreme Court who administers the oath of office, and the Constitution of the United States. Certain things are prescribed for the President to do. Others he does from long-established precedent.

The first thing a President has to learn is self-control. His oath of office is administered in the open exposure upon the east Capitol front, and from there he delivers his inaugural address. A time-honored custom with the Weather Bureau is to provide a drizzly

to dinner, denoting places and being ready for the return trip to the drawing-room at a mystic look from his wife. All told, the President has a severe task before him.

The Electric Storage Battery.

The electric storage battery, in whose development lies the hope of emancipation from electric light wires, trolley wires and other unsightly obstructions, has reached a point of perfection, as shown by an exhibit in Philadelphia, which makes it a commercial possibility, and promises a large extension of the usefulness of electricity in everyday life. With a further development in the direction of cheapness, it may be possible to reproduce, in towns unsupplied with cheap means of motive power, the conditions existing in Great Falls, Mont. In that town electric power produced economically at a water privilege does all the mechanical work. It propels, lights and heats the street cars, runs the elevators, the printing



DELIVERING THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS IN A STORM.

sleety rain at this time, and the new President, with bare head, promises to forget himself, his own welfare, his opinions and his ambitions in the interests of the people. The rain baptizes his head with this decision. The people look on from their comfortable platforms, sheltered by umbrellas and applaud. The President is practicing self-sacrifice, but he will have a cold in his head without doubt. Cleveland had a mild attack of grip after his last inaugural. Whew, how it snowed at the hour for the inaugural address!

The proceedings before the inauguration require study on the part of the incoming President. His duty is to be in Washington on March 4, ready to go to work. His term of servitude is four years, dating from that hour. Custom makes him do more. The day before the inauguration the President-elect arrives in Washington. There is always a crowd to meet him at the station, and from the minute he registers at the hotel with his "suite"—in other words, his wife and relatives—he must hold an informal reception. He must take his primary lesson in affability. No matter if they do press in while he is taking his noonday bite to urge a postoffice appointment. No matter if Mrs. Brown, from Coburns, does arrive with the coffee and after-luncheon smoke to beg a button off the Presidential coat. Luncheon, coffee, cigars, all must be given up, and the President must smile and smile again.

In the afternoon the President-elect goes to call at the White House upon the President. His object is to notify him that he is in Washington, and is ready to "assume the duties of office." He makes a call of ten minutes and goes back to his hotel. Within an hour the President calls at the hotel and notifies the incoming President that he is ready to deliver up the keys of state. In the evening all dine together at the White House. The next morning, the 4th of March, the new President goes to the White House at 11 o'clock. In a little while the Senate Reception Committee calls there and all get into carriages to go to the Capitol for the inauguration. There are the two Presidents, the two Cabinets, the head of the army, the commander of the navy and a large citizens' escort. A few preliminary in the Senate and the President finds himself upon the porch of the Capitol addressing the crowd—in the storm.

A duly which the President has to learn early in his career is the writing of harmonious messages. Not only must he write correctly, but he must be able to word his messages and proclamations so that they go to the hearts of the people. This often requires study on his part. The most trying proclamation ever issued was the Thanksgiving message sent out by President Arthur a few weeks after Garfield's death. There was some curiosity to see how he would word such a message at such a time. But his supreme tact rose to the occasion. The incoming President should always learn tact. To be without it has made enemies for many a good Executive.

The President must learn to bear physical disturbance. Grant was awakened from his sleep at 2:30 the morning the Butler "salary-grab" bill was passed. The President's approval was necessary. By 10 o'clock the President had read the bill, approved it, and word was carried to the Capitol to that effect. That night when in the wee small hours, when the bill was repealed, the President worked none the less faithfully.

The President must learn to introduce. Not merely to pronounce names, but to conduct the art of presentation to all peoples and all nations. And at dinners he must be the gracious host, presenting, greeting, leading the way

SHEEP NONSENSE

She sweetly bears the burdens
That'd kill man were they his;
Yet she flies quite all to pieces
If her hair gets out of friz.

—Judge.

Howso—I can do my best work when it is hot. Cuzmo—What a great future you have before you!—Life.

She—What do you think of those cigars I bought for your birthday? He—I don't think—I try to forget them.—London Pick-Me-Up.

Judge—What is the charge against this prisoner? Policeman—He stole a wheel, your honor, Judge—What make?—Philadelphia North American.

She—Do you suppose his wife really supports him? He—I judge so. He told me he didn't know what real happiness meant until after he got married.—Puck.

Loutie—The bishop looked rather cross, didn't he? Isabel—Well, no wonder; every one of the bridesmaids had on bigger sleeves than he had.—Tit-Bits.

"Hello, gloves," said Jack to Tommie and Sammie. "Whatcher call us gloves for?" asked Tommie. "Because you are a pair of kids," said Jack.—Harper's Bazar.

Winks—Do you believe in hypnosis? Binks—Of course I do. Don't you see this needle that the clerk induced my wife to buy the other day?—Somerville Journal.

"I tell you, these little vacation trips do a fellow an immense amount of good." "So they do, I feel braced up enough to blunt every creditor I have."—Chicago Record.

First Bicycleist—Isn't the scenery striking along the Bryn Mawr road? Second Bicycleist—Yes; I have arnica plasters on the places it struck me.—Philadelphia Press.

"I tell you," cried the author, "I'm going to rise in this world." The editor eyed him doubtfully for five seconds and then asked: "Balloon or elevator?"—Atlanta Constitution.

Miss Daisy Medders (crying)—Do you love me, Jason? Jason Huckleberry—Course I love you! Do you s'pose I'd have been actin' the fool over you all this time if I didn't?—Truth.

"Doesn't it strike you that the temperature of this room is rather high?" "There isn't any doubt about it," replied the frugal young man. "Every ton of coal costs \$67."—Washington Star.

There's the bicycle face, and the bicycle back.

With its queer, altitudinous curve;
And the bicycle tongue, in the middle hung.

And the scorching bicycle nerves—
Indianapolis Journal.

Bacon—Did you know there were over 750,000,000 different what's hands in a pack of cards? Egbert—Yes; my wife tells me about each one nearly every time we play.—Yonkers Statesman.

"Bilker, you ought to be ashamed to wear such good clothes when you owe me so much money." "No; you ought to be proud to lend money to a man who wears such good clothes."—Chicago Record.

"Country's gone to the dogs; no hope for it." "Too bad! Just had an election, haven't you?" "Yes." "Well, wasn't it a fair one?" "Oh, yes! But I was beat, sir—plum beat."—Atlanta Constitution.

"You don't make allowances for our boy," said the fond mother. "That shows how little we are appreciated," said her husband, as he finished drawing a check. "I don't do much else."—Washington Star.

Sage-man—That waiter's hand always reminds me of a race horse shortly after the beginning of a race. Seeker—And for what reason, pray? Sage-man—Because it's on the quarter stretch.—Boston Courier.

"There were a couple of fellows in the hotel last night who shouldn't be permitted to travel alone." "What did they do? Blow out the gas?" "No, they blew out the safe door."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

She—Dear me. Why don't they teach choruses to sing intelligibly? It is so aggravating to be unable to distinguish the words. He—You don't know your luck. I have read the libretto.—Indianapolis Journal.

"Yes," said the tenderfoot, as he sailed rapidly through the air: "I know I am an ungrateful ruler. But," and he commenced disengaging himself from the net, "I don't need any points on anything."—Puck.

Sammy—"I understand that Lameduck has several marriageable daughters." Samjones—"Um—he had 'til lately." Plingwinch—"Oh! then they are married." Samjones—"No; he failed last year."—Puck.

"You are the sunshine of my life," he murmured. And at that instant her father burst into the room with the remark: "Young man, do you know the sun will be up in a few minutes?"—Philadelphia North American.

A BOUT AT QUARTER-STAFF.

A Stout Swineherd More than Held His Own with Robin Hood.

Caroline Brown contributes a story about "George O'Green and Robin Hood" to St. Nicholas. Here is an account of the meeting between these two characters:

"How art thou called, Master Pig-minder?"

"George o'Green."

"Why that?"

"Ho, ho, ho!" roared the churl. "So wise, and don't know that withal! Why, I live on the green and mind the pigs! And he wiped the tears of laughter from his eyes on the sleeve of his fustian jerkin."

"I doubt me," said Robin, "if thou canst play with the quarter-staff."

"Ay, but I can!" said George, quickly. "Show thy prowess, then!" said Robin, with a quick thrust at him with his white-oak staff.

"Bide here and mind the pigs (ill I go to thou tickle and get me a staff."

Robin consented, and quod after him a brawny man as he walked with long, slow strides to the oak thicket on the blither side of the brook. There he carefully selected a tough green sapling, almost two inches thick, and then wrenched it off near the ground with a twist of his powerful hands.

"This bodes me no good in the evening till," thought Robin. But though he never withdrew for any cause, rarely had he suffered defeat.

George turned him about, and, counting up to Robin, said:

"Canst lend that knife o' thine? 'Tis o'er too frayed for a good staff." He said, looking at the fringe of splinters where he had snapped off the stem.

"He trimmed the staff carefully, then handed back to Robin his knife. But chancing to look around, he saw the pigs scampering off to a distant corner of the common.

"Thou'st not minded the pigs! Now Goody Haskins will rate me well!" cried George with heat, yet timidly withal.

"But Sandy didn't give me warning!" pleaded Robin.

"Goody old Sandy! Faithful shoat! He knows thee not. He'll talk only to me!" and George's ill-nature left him at this proof of the faithfulness of his favorite.

He set off at full speed after the pigs, Robin at his heels. When they had got the swine back to their own feeding-ground they lay themselves down on the sort thymy turf to rest. The chase had been a right merry one, and both were short of wind; for the pigs had scampered and dodged sprightly in a way that made the men more weary than a five-mile sprint.

George dozed off on the instant, and Robin padded loud. In ten minutes Robin prodded George with his staff, and said:

"Sneggard! Art ready?"

George yawned prodigiously, showing strong teeth; white as a young dog's, flaming his jaws. Then he rose and ran his fingers through his shock of red hair, stretched mightily, and said briefly:

"Be. Lay on?"

"Well, then," cried Robin, "stand forth now and defend thyself. I'll warrant thou wilt be no longer sleepy when I shall have done with thee!"

At once the sound of the clashing of staves filled the air. As both were so dazed in handling the staff, all blows were skillfully parried. At the end of an hour Robin's arm began to weary, but George's brawny arm was unflagging. In wading off a powerful blow, Robin's arm swerved, and George's staff came down on his crown with a sharp rap, the first hit made by either. For near two hours the clashing of staves kept up, when Robin's foot slipped on the thyme, and down he rolled into the brook.

"Accident" Swindlers.

The extension of electric traction has brought upon the scene a particularly dangerous and offensive swarm of rascals who prey upon the street railroad companies by bogus claims for personal injuries received in real or imaginary accidents. They are fostered by a tribe of disreputable attorneys, who make a practice of communicating with all persons whom they can identify as concerned in any street railway mishap, and often without instructions, issue process against the companies. Some of these legal sharks have a regular snafu of detectives, who prowl about the spots and termini of the lines on the lookout for cases. False witnesses are easily procured, and juries are usually liberal in the matter of damages, the greater portion of which is swallowed up in the attorneys' costs. The evil has become so great that the street railway press is suggesting the formation of a mutual protection society of some kind. It is proposed to keep a register of the names of claimants, and interchange information as to persons who, it is more than suspected, make a trade of the business and travel from city to city for the purpose.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Curiously Named Garden.

There is a garden in Brixton kept by an old gentleman, which presents some curiosities in floral nomenclature. The owner has been seized with a desire to label his flowers after the manner of botanists, but, knowing nothing of scientific terms, consulted an acquaintance. The result is more amusing than appropriate, and proves the folly of wisdom where ignorance is bliss. Scientific names have been affixed to all the flowers, but strictly on the principle that "a rose by any other name will smell as sweet." One row bears the inscription "Nux vomica," another is boldly labeled "Nisi Prius," a third is affirmed to be "Ipecacuanha," and another to be "Particeps criminis." The amateur gardener is exceedingly proud of his collection, and no one has enlightened him on the incongruity of the descriptions.—London Telegraph.

Original Languages of Europe.

It is said by philologists that there are thirteen original European languages—the Greek, Latin, German, Slavonic, Welsh, Breton, Irish, Albanian, Tartarian, Illyrian, Jazygian, Chaucin and Finnic.

Nature.

"Unnatural father," sobbed the heroine.

Indeed, he was to such an extent unnatural that the stage manager let him go at the end of the week.

Half of your worry to-day is due to your neglect yesterday.

SERMONS OF THE WEEK

Miracles—There is no greater miracle in the world than that which every man carries within his own hat.—Rev. George T. Dowling, Episcopalian, Toledo, Ohio.

Mate.—The breach between capital and labor is wide enough already, and he is a dangerous man who seeks to make it more so. Hate heals no wounds. Hate builds no bridges.—Rev. J. L. Scott, Presbyterian, Philadelphia.

Poetry.—Poetry seems to be the natural language of the soul under the immediate influence of the spirit of God; the natural language of the soul when it is keyed up to its natural pitch.—Rev. R. A. Thomas, Congregationalist, Boston, Mass.

The Christian Life.—A Christian life does not consist in believing a long creed or a long list of doctrines. A man might believe in these, might know the creed by heart, may read the Bible every day, and yet not be a Christian, or lead a Christian life.—Rev. R. G. McNeil, Presbyterian, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Self-Love.—It is man's duty to love himself. So self-preservation is the first law of life. To take my own life is as much murder as to take the life of my fellowman. But self-love is different from selfishness. Self-love is a duty; selfishness is a sin.—Rev. W. G. Partridge, Baptist, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Equality.—What makes a man not circumstances, but self; not the accidental but the essential; and beneath mankind there is a strong, solid substratum. All men are alike in their origin. The Lord is maker of them all, rich and poor, great and small, Christian and pagan.—Rev. K. B. Tupper, Baptist, Philadelphia.

Nature.—Nature is full of our own human heart; is a reflection of our own nature, and the beauty we admire in it is the sympathetic expression of the beauty of our spirit. We need upon it, and it reacts upon us. Nature is the type, the grandeur of nature is a part of our own being.—Rev. M. G. Linton, Universalist, Charles City, Iowa.

Creed.—Let us not think too much of form. God can educate the world and redeem it without the church if he wishes. At the last we have him and need no temple, as the plants which have the summer sun need no house. The sun shines and the land smiles. God near to each is the final theme.—Rev. John Ruskin, Millant Church, Chicago.

Death.—Death in the country seems always attended with a deep and peculiar pathos. In the city life is so compact and eager that its noise and hurry close in quickly, even rudely, upon the loss of death. It is as if it were in battle, the break in the ranks is instantly filled, and the pushing column marches on.—Rev. J. H. Cobb, Congregationalist, Denver, Col.

Love for God.—We should love God above all things, because he is the supreme God, and because he is the author of everything that exists except sin. Our soul is the image of God; and this is why the devil hates the soul and tries to destroy it. The enemy of the soul holds high carnival when he takes a soul from God. The world would have gone on without us had we never been born, and it would be impossible for us to exist were God to withdraw from us a single moment.—Mr. Thorp, Roman Catholic, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Remedy.—There is but one remedy for the ills of society. That is the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, the great thought of which is reconciliation by sacrifice. The gold-nail must be applied, and when generally applied we will find that now is as well as of that which is to come.—Rev. J. B. Westcott, Methodist, Philadelphia, Pa.

Art.—Art is something more than a mere ornamental fringe on the social garment. It continually opens new windows to reality, and does a work that produces a priceless harvest to the soul. The true artist, be his language architecture, sculpture, poetry, music or painting, is ordained for the strengthening and enrichment of human life.—Rev. D. Dorchester, Methodist, Pittsburg, Pa.

Labor.—The noblest thing in the universe is honest labor. It is the preservative principle of the world. Labor raises cities, adorns the earth and beautifies with works of art; whitens the sea with wings of commerce; binds continents together by means of the telegraph; extinguishes barbarism and plants civilization upon its ruins. Thank God for a nation of workmen.—Rev. G. O. Baechus, Methodist, Washington D. C.

Feed Your Bamboo Chairs.

The pretty and inexpensive bamboo furniture, so much used now, requires to be treated differently from the ordinary wooden furniture. As bamboo is liable to crack and come apart, it must be fed so as to counteract the ill effects of dryness in the room. The furniture should be exposed to the air whenever possible. Do not place too near a fire, and it should be rubbed regularly with equal parts of linseed oil and turpentine applied with a flannel, and then rubbed in with a soft cloth. An occasional wash in cold water, followed by a thorough drying, is good for bamboo furniture.

Not a Bicycle Enthusiast.

He is one of the men who refuse to become enthusiastic over the bicycle.

"Have you learned to brake your wheel with your foot yet?" asked his friend.

"No," was the reply. "I haven't gotten any further than learning to break my foot with my wheel."—Washington Star.

Most Likely.

"Oh, dear," said a man who had bumped over "the bump" in a bicycle race.

"Never mind," said his friend. "You mistakes were made by a very one would keep a low bicycle."—Chicago Tribune.

If you insist upon having your rights, you will never be popular.



PEOPLE WHO ARE AFFLICTED WITH THE REACHING-OUT HABIT.

a terror to the tradespeople on account of their thieving propensities. Furthermore the Quarterly Review, in 1855, in an article upon the London police, said: "The extent of pilfering carried on, even by ladies of high rank and position, is very great." It is not surprising, therefore, that the police should be so well known among the shopkeeping community that their addresses and descriptions are passed from hand to hand for mutual security. The attendants allow them to secrete what they like without seeming to observe them, and afterward send a bill with the prices of the goods pilfered to their houses." Presumably the same policy might have been carried out in the instance that is attracting such widespread attention just now if the shopkeepers had but known it, or had as much faith in foreigners as in their own beloved, if eccentric, aristocracy.

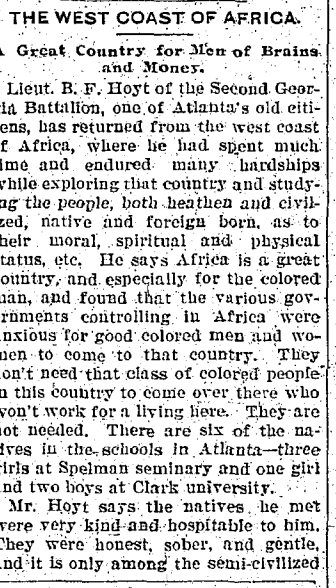
Tales of the exploits of kleptomaniacs in the abstract would do very well for humorous reading, but for the always apparent undercurrent of sadness and suffering. One lady, varying the expression of morbid impulses, arrived at complete insanity by yielding to a fancy for throwing things into the fire. She confessed to her physician that the impulse was merely playful in the beginning. She had thrown an old pair of slippers into the grate, and had been amused at the contortions caused by the scorching of the leather. Next day she threw an old hat into the fire and enjoyed seeing it burn. In another day she was surprised by a strong desire to burn something else into the fire, and the object nearest at hand happened to be a handsome prayer book, which she covered her eyes rather than see it burn. The habit seemed to be established. The victim of it

THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

A Great Country for Men of Brains and Money.

Lieut. B. F. Hoyt of the Second Georgia Battalion, one of Atlanta's old citizens, has returned from the west coast of Africa, where he had spent much time and endured many hardships while exploring that country and studying the people, both heathen and civilized, native and foreign born, as to their moral, spiritual and physical status, etc. He says Africa is a great country, and especially for the colored man, and found that the various governments controlling in Africa were anxious for good colored men and women to come to that country. They don't need that class of colored people in this country to come over there who won't work for a living here. They are not needed. There are six of the natives in the schools in Atlanta—three girls at Spelman seminary and one girl and two boys at Clark university.

Mr. Hoyt says the natives he met were very kind and hospitable to him. They were honest, sober, and gentle, and it is only among the semi-civilized



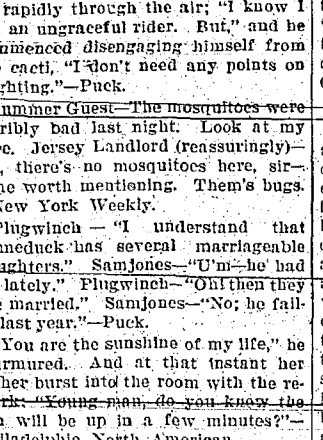
RESIDENCE OF MR. J. J. THOMAS.

that you will find intemperance, dishonesty, and falsehood prevailing. He found the natives engaged in the extensive silk-culture and the manufacturing of silk. They are also doing quite an extensive tanning business. They dye leather and silk blue, cream, yellow or black, or any other color, and while it never fades, the dye never injures the goods. There are many very wealthy, educated native Africans in Lagos, Sierra Leone, and other cities. They are largely educated in England, France, Scotland, and Germany. Many of the native missionaries are educated in this country.

They have banks and are engaged in all the various mercantile pursuits and ship coffee and other products to this and other countries in large quantities. They have many very fine residences built on the modern style of architecture. The residence of Mr. J. J. Thomas, a negro, at Lagos, is one of the most magnificent dwellings in the city, while there are thousands of others as fine, but not as large.

English Widows.

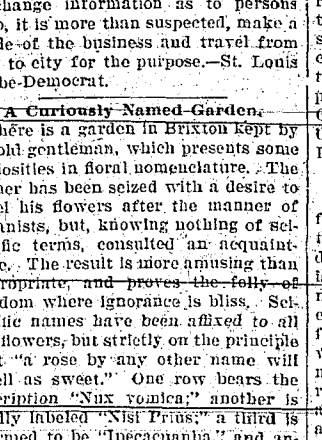
In England there are 114 widows to every fifty-four widowers.



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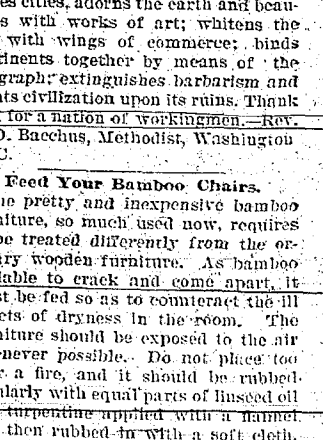
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THE JOKER'S BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Analyst's—Blessed Reassurance—The Modern View—A Matter of Taste—No Use—Available Either Way—They Knew Her—Etc., Etc.

ANALYST'S.
"What does Syster think about this silver question?"
"There's no telling. All we know is what he says."

MISSED REASSURANCE.
Mr. Frost—"I must turn you away; I have no work for you."
"Hugged strong—(bless yer, sir, bless yer.)"

THE MODERN VIEW.
Mamma—"Why were the five virgins whose lamps locked off called foolish?"
Tommy—"Maybe they had their bikes with 'em."

DEFINED.
"What is an accommodation train, papa?"
"An accommodation train, my son, is one that stops at every station that you don't want to get off at."

BAD RESULTS.
"Binks is a sort of photographic lover, isn't he?"
"Photographic? What do you mean?"
"Why, he's always bringing out negatives."

A MATTER OF TASTE.
Customer—"You are using a different kind of soap from what you were, aren't you?"
Barber—"What makes you think so?"
"It doesn't taste the same."

FAIR ENOUGH.
His fiancée—"Are you sure you would love me as tenderly if our conditions were reversed—if you were rich and I were poor?"
He—"Reverse our conditions and try me."

LONG DRAWN OUT.
"How did you feel when Charlie was proposing?"
"I felt sure I'd say yes if he ever got through."

HIS OCCUPATION.
"What are you doing down there so long?" shouted the proprietor to Rustus.
"Helm! Helm!"
"What's 'Helm' doing?"
"Helm."

LEFT IT TO HIM.
Jones—"Hello, Smith! Got home again?"
Smith—"I suppose so. I don't look as if I was out of town, do I?"

AT THE INQUEST.
"Coroner—Is this man whom you found dead on the railroad track a total stranger?"
Witness (who had been told by the company to be careful in his statements)—"No, sir. His leg was gone intotally. He was a partial stranger."

SHY-KNEE LIE.
Mabel—"How many engagements did you bring back from the seashore?"
Gertrude—"None."
Mabel—"Why, how did that happen?"
Gertrude—"Unluckily, I got in with the same crowd that I met last year."

AVAILABLE EITHER WAY.
Helen—"He is extremely reticent about his family."
Her brother—"Him—must be a good man or bad family or a bad man or good family. You had best encourage him."

NO USE.
The conversation dragged.
"You are worth your weight in gold," he ventured to observe to the girl, he so much loved.
"Excuse me," she replied, freely, "but I detect politics."

AWKWARD, YOU KNOW.
Flossie—"Do you remember whether Tommy's engagement had five diamonds?"
Cissy—"No, why?"
Flossie—"Because I've lost a ring in the water, and don't know whether it was Jack's or his."

POULTRY'S BESSIE.
Old Boy—"I pride myself on keeping myself to myself. For instance, I did not speak to my next door neighbor for ten years."
Tom—"How did you come to speak to him first?"
Old Boy—"He brought home a new bicyclo, and I couldn't resist giving him some hints how to ride it."

EXPLICIT.
"Patrick, I was sorry to hear that you were arrested last week. What was the charge against you?"
"I mean, what you were charged with when they brought you, before the justices?"
"Apple branly, sir."

HARD TO TELL.
Little May—"Why do they consider marriage such an important step in life?"
Agatha—"Because it's so hard to tell whether it's a step up or down."

Real Value of Potatoes.
The real value of potatoes depends upon the starch contained, which may vary from thirteen per cent. to about twice as much. While the price does not vary accordingly, it is of advantage to cultivators to select seed rich in starch, and a French inventor, M. A. Allard, has devised an instrument called the feculometer for enabling them to do this. It depends upon the principle that increase in the proportion of starch increases the density. It is a kind of large aneroid, consisting of a lower receptacle for a weight, a central float into which is put a kilogramme of very clean and very dry potatoes, and a rod graduated for density and corresponding richness in starch. When plunged into water, the float rises to a certain level, and the instrument promptly indicates the quality of the potato by the depth to which the rod sinks. The same apparatus may be used for determining the density of other farm products, such as beets and grain, a special scale being provided for each kind.

Some Men Are Frivolous.
The Emperor Donatien occupied his leisure in catching flies. Cardinal Hebelein amused himself with his collection of cats. Cowper was at no time so happy as when feeding his tame hares. Marivaux employed his leisure in playing a "ch" on a pipe. The Marquis de Montespan used himself with mice when occupying the gilded apartments of Versailles. The mice were white and had been brought to him all the way from Siberia. Latitude, in the Bastille, made comparisons of twenty-six rats which occupied his cell.

A STONE WITH A HISTORY.

The Old "Postal Stone," Where Sailors Used to Leave Their Letters.

A stone has just been unearthed in South Africa which bids fair to take its place among the historic stones of the world, in the estimation of the people of that part of the globe at least. It is called the old "Postal Stone," because it was used by sailors for centuries.

It is of hexagonal shape, about five feet in diameter, and bears in old English lettering the date of 1622. After that it became auxiliary to the precautions taken in carrying service of the time was superseded, and Cape Town spring into being. It was left in sight until the other day. Now it will be placed in a museum.

There is no doubt about this stone being authentic, in which respects it differs from many another reported find, like that, for instance, of the Runic stone, which was dredged up in the harbor at Havre not long ago. This at first excited no end of speculation and controversy, as it was thought to be a relic of the old Viking settlers of Normandy. It subsequently transpired that it had formed part of a Norwegian exhibit at the Paris Exposition in 1889, and had been lost overboard on its return to Norway shortly afterward.

Though the Blarney Stone—the only original—was reputed to have been at the Chicago Exposition, and is said to be yet in this country, the one in the castle wall of Blarney, which has been sanctified by the kisses of so many generations of pilgrims, is still on view, as it has been near three hundred years, since Cormac McCarthy's soft promises and delusive delays made his besieger, the Lord President, the laughing stock of Elizabeth's court.

Another example of the occasional fallacy of lapidary legend is furnished by the so-called "Stone of Job," situated not far from Damascus. From time immemorial it has been asserted that it was upon this hard couch that the Patriarch rested in the course of his wanderings. It was only recently that its inscription was deciphered and found to refer to Ramesses II., or Egypt, who flourished after Job had been dead and dust two hundred years.

Probably there is no stone in the world about which more legend clings than that upon which the rulers of England have been crowned since the days when Edward I. brought it from Scotland to Westminster. This coronation stone is also called "Jacoby's Pillow" and the "Stone of Destiny." According to the most ancient traditions, it was the stone on which Jacob slept when he had his dream of the ladder, and was originally preserved in Solomon's Temple, whence it was conveyed to Egypt by Jeremiah.

A SLIGHT INTERUPTION.
Incident of a Reporter's Visit to a Fire Engine House.
A reporter who had sought at a fire engine house information on a point concerning which the driver could best inform him, stood talking with the driver by the stall of one of the horses. The horse was secured by a strap commonly used in the department. One end of the strap is made fast by a staple driven into the side of the stall, while the other end is passed through the throatlatch of the horse's bridle, and held on a pin that rises in a little recess in the side of the stall. By means of a simple mechanical contrivance the pin is pulled down at the first stroke of the engine, and an alarm is sounded, the strap is released, and the horse is set free. As the driver and reporter talked, the horse, in a friendly way, bent his head down toward the driver.

Suddenly an alarm was sounded, and the horse was transformed and likewise the driver. The horse's head went up and he was alert in every fibre. At the first stroke the pin had dropped and the horse was free. With a single bound he cleared the stall and made for his place by the engine, with the driver beside him. The two other horses of the team—this was a three-horse team—were clattering forward at the same moment. At the front of the horse men were sliding down poles like lightning.

There were a few sharp, quick, snapping sounds, as the men already there snapped the collars together around the horses' necks, and over it all the booming of the gong.

In the newer houses of the city the stalls of the horses are placed as nearly as possible abreast of the engine, so that the horses shall have the shortest possible distance to go. In some of the older houses in which there is less room the stalls are at the rear. That is where they were in this house.

Surprised a little, the reporter had lost a second or two in getting to the front. When he got there he saw the driver in his seat, holding the lines over the team ready to drive out, and waiting only for the last stroke on the gong.

All five teams are hooked up on every alarm; on first alarm they go out only to fires within their own district. This alarm was for a fire outside the district. Unhooked, the horses trotted back to their stalls; descending from his seat the driver took up the interrupted conversation just as if nothing had happened.—New York Sun.

A New Plant.
The cultivation of the cassava plant has been begun in the United States. It is a shrub from six to eight feet tall, and bears large, tubers underground. These are first heated to drive off the poisonous hydrocyanic acid, and they are then made into tapioca and dextrine. It is said that the latter can be more easily manufactured from this plant than from corn.

Mentality During Sleep.
There are many authenticated examples of increased power of mind during sleep. One of the best known is that in which the great anatomist Agassiz successfully reconstructed from certain remains the skeleton of a fossil fish, at which he had been working unsuccessfully in his waking moments for several weeks.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMERS.

Cultivation in Apple Orchards—Profit from the Incubator—Feeding Wheat—Farm and Garden Notes.

ROLLING LAND AFTER WHEAT SOWING.
This operation is hardly ever desirable; it may be before the sowing, to break down the clods, but a good harrowing should be given immediately after. Then the seed should be drilled in or sown; in the latter case the seed should be well harrowed in. It is best to leave whatever small clods may be on the ground, as these attract moisture, and so help the seed to sprout if the weather is dry after the sowing. Later, these clods, if only small, will be a protection to the young plants. The effect of rolling land every time and under every condition is to cause the soil to lose its moisture and not to retain it. The more the surface is loose and open, the less it dries out; the harder and more crusted it is, the more moisture it loses by evaporation.—New York Times.

PROFIT FROM THE INCUBATOR.
In the twenty-one days that it takes to turn a perfectly fresh fertile egg into a chick there is more profit in proportion to the capital invested than in any other farm operation. So the old lady was not far out of the way when she said she would not sell eggs under twelve cents a dozen, or a cent each, because it didn't pay for the hen's time. If an egg is worth one cent, a lively young chick, newly hatched, is worth at least six cents, if not ten. Six hundred to 1000 per cent. profit in twenty-one days' time is not to be sneezed at. There is another side to this, of course, when sickness or something else thins out the young chicks, and their dead little bodies are not worth even the cost that the egg cost from which they were hatched. It is by looking on all sides that conscientious farmers usually called rather slow are saved from enthusiasms in the egg and poultry business that have deceived and disappointed many who have gone in without experience, and have come out with more experience than they wanted.

HOW MUCH HAY TO FEED.
Farm horses, almost without exception, are fed too much hay. One exception may be noted: A horse of nervous disposition, inclined to scour, should have all the hay he can be induced to eat in addition to the grain ration. The horse of this character will not usually consume more than ten to twelve pounds of hay daily. Again, you find some horses that you are almost compelled to muzzle to keep them from stuffing the bedding.

It is difficult, on account of the different uses to which horses are put, to tell what amount should be given them. Opinion is divided on the subject. One stockman says that four tons of hay will be enough for a 1000-pound horse a year. Another says that a horse should have from eighteen to twenty pounds a day. The stage driver insists that twenty pounds a day is none too much. We believe that each horse should be considered by himself, and fed accordingly.

It is better to give not more than one-half of the amount in hay, where twenty-five pounds of feed a day is allowed; the larger amount always to be given at night.

The grain ration should be adapted to the individual horse and the work he is required to do.—The Silver Knight.

PINE CASES BAD FOR EGGS.
The trouble with pine for egg cases is that it is very liable to impart a bad flavor and smell to the eggs. This occurs in the presence of moisture. When eggs come out of a cold refrigerator car into a warm atmosphere they become damp, often wet, from condensation; so does the case itself. This causes the pine to emit a strong, pungent odor which taints the eggs. The same effect is noticed in damp and muggy weather.

We have observed a number of instances lately where eggs in pine cases have been returned from buyers on the ground that they were "tasty" though apparently fresh and sound. Investigation has shown that the trouble was due entirely to the absorption of the pungent pine aroma from the wood.

For holding in ice house the pine case is absolutely tabooed, and even for ordinary use in marketing stock for current demands, it is a detriment under any but the most favorable conditions. It is best to pack stock in such a way as to give it the benefit of every outlet, and so as to avoid all accidents.

The white wood case is far the best case made and should be universally adopted, at least for packing stock of first quality. A white wood case with medium fillers and a No. 1 filler as top and bottom layer, is free from objection, and properly packed should preserve many of the losses which often harass the less careful packer.—New York Produce Review.

CULTIVATION IN APPLE ORCHARDS.
Regarding the cultivation of old apple orchards which have been a long time in soil, the general consensus of opinion among leading horticulturists of the country is that it is not best to attempt to plow up these orchards and improve them by cultivation, but rather to depend upon surface mulching and feeding for their maintenance. But a few days ago, in visiting the farm of a friend, who is a great lover of fruits and flowers, I have found that his apple orchard, which has been planted in soil for many years, had last spring a small strip of land plowed and thoroughly manured all around the outside of the orchard and been planted to flowers and various small fruits.

Through the summer they have had the liberal culture necessary for their best development, and while from appearance these well-reared apple trees put upon them a difference in the foliage of the apple trees and the apple trees.

FEEDING WHEAT.
D. E. Salmon, D. V. M., Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, recently said in regard to the relative value of wheat and corn for feeding purposes:
"When wheat and corn are the same price per bushel, it is preferable to feed wheat and sell corn. First, because wheat weighs 7 per cent. heavier per bushel than corn; secondly, because wheat is weight for weight, an equally good grain for fattening animals, and better for growing animals; and, thirdly, because there is much less value in fertilizing elements removed from the farm in corn than in wheat."

There are certain points to be borne in mind when one is commencing to feed wheat. Our domesticated animals are all very fond of it, but are not accustomed to eating it. Precautions should consequently be observed to prevent accidents and disease from its use. It is a matter of common observation that when full-fed horses are changed from old to new oats they are liable to attacks of indigestion, colic and founder. If such results follow the change from old to new oats, how much more likely are they to follow a sudden change, such as that from oats to wheat? For this reason wheat should at first be fed in small quantities. It should, when possible, be mixed with some other grain, and care should be taken to prevent any one animal from getting more than the quantity intended for it.

At a meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Mr. J. W. Kirby said:
"The wheat that is being fed to farm animals is mostly soaked. I have fed large quantities and it appears healthy and nourishing. Hogs fatten on it about one-third better than on corn, making about sixteen pounds of live pork per bushel. When a mixture is needed for fattening hogs, oats are found excellent. Wheat mixed with an equal measure of oats is fed to work horses, and this ration maintains strength and flesh about the same as corn or oats. For feeding horses, wheat is worth about thirty-three per cent. more than corn. Wheat is selling here at thirty-eight and corn at thirty-five cents per bushel. It would pay better to feed the wheat than to sell at thirty cents and buy corn at thirty cents per bushel, but to sell wheat and buy bran or shorts at current prices, would be doubtful profit for the feeder. I feed broad sows and sucking pigs on soaked wheat, giving them all they will eat, and keep plenty of water in the feed trough to prevent the feed from becoming dry. Older hogs, with plenty of green feed or run in pasture, are fed dry wheat, which they seem to masticate and digest better than when soaked.—Farm and Fireside.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.
Special care should be given to young fowls to keep them growing, so as to get them in good shape for the winter.

If fowls do not moult well look for lice. Put a little flour of sulphur in their food and a little lin in the drinking water.

For good results in egg production, the hen house during the winter should not be allowed to become colder than 40 degrees.

The natural heat of the sheep is about 100 degrees. Any dip that may be used should never be more than 20 degrees above this temperature.

In preparing lambs for show it is essential to have many kinds of green fodder. Rape, green clover, chrysanths, roots or green fodder are excellent.

foliage of the apple trees and the appearance of the fruit on these outside trees is such as to warrant the belief that the increased value of the orchard will many times repay the culture, which was never intended for the apples at all. It looks to me that if the whole orchard was put under the same treatment, it would be a decided benefit. I do not know the exact age of the trees, but judge it to be an orchard of upwards of forty years' growth, and even though it has been in soil for a good many years past and had better treatment than the average orchard, and been profitable in its returns, I am sure it can be made more valuable in the future by judicious plowing and cultivation.—Hartford Courant.

FOR THE YOUNG FORKS.
A VEXED QUESTION.
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Mary glanced up as I entered, And said, with an anxious look: "Mamma, perhaps you can help us; It says here, in this book,

"That we bought Louisiana From the French. Now that seems queer!" For Nellie and I don't understand How they could send it there.

"Whoever brought the land over Must have taken too many trips; Nell says they put it in baskets; But I think it must have been ships."—Ella Johnson Kerr in St. Nicholas.

SIX DONKEYS AND SEVEN.
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MENTAL EPIDEMICS PAST AND PRESENT.
In looking back to the medieval ages we find them to be times in which abnormal social phenomena were displayed on a grand scale—times teeming with mobs, riots, revolts, with blind movements of vast human masses; with terrible epidemics that ravaged Europe from end to end. They were ages peculiar for the strange, striking fact that whole cities, extensive provinces, great countries, were stricken by one disease. Men went mad in packs, by the thousands. An obscure individual in some remote country place had fits of hysteria, and soon all Europe was writhing and struggling in convulsions of hysterical insanity. The dark ages were strange, peculiar—so, at least, do they appear to us, who consider ourselves vastly superior to the poor, ignorant medieval peasant, burgher, knight, with their superstitions, religious terror, and recurrent epidemic insanities. I am afraid, however, that a similar fate may overtake us. May not a future historian look back to our own times with dismay, and perhaps with horror? We represent our age as dark and cruel—a age of the blind, senseless Napoleonic wars, of great commercial panics, industrial crises, Black Fridays, and mobs and crazes of all sorts and descriptions.

HOW THE PIGS GOT THE PLUMS.
I once lived on a farm in the western part of Illinois. My father owned a great many fruit trees, but the finest fruit on the farm grew on a plum tree, which stood in the center of a small meadow, in which a few of the hogs were wont to run. There were a few other trees in the meadow, and altogether it made a very nice place to be in on a warm day.

One morning when the plums were at their best my mother gave me a small basket and asked me to go down to the tree and fill it. The tree was loaded with the bright red plums, and I soon filled my basket, and then sat down on the grass under a large shady tree to eat some of the delicious fruit.

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Having consumed all the plums on the ground, one old hog, that seemed to be the leader, went up to the tree, and giving another "Ugh! Ugh!" rubbed his body against the trunk of the tree, and shook down another supply.

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CANINE FRIEND IN NEED.
"Talk about the sagacity of dogs," remarked Jenkins, as he solemnly surveyed the records of the good deeds done by canines in general. "Why, I saw something the other day which beats the world—something which, in addition to proving the reasoning power of dogs, showed also that some of them at least possess a great capacity for affection for their own kind."

A friend of mine upon owns several dogs, among the lot being a magnificent greyhound and a diminutive spaniel, the two dogs, notwithstanding the disparity in size, being warm friends. The other day the dog-catcher wagon was making the rounds, and, as usual, missing the curs while corralling the animals which are well taken care of. It happened that my friend's front gate had been left open, and the two dog mentioned escaped to the street just as the wagon turned the corner.

There was a great cry on the part of the Gaieties, who grasped their nets and made a scramble for the little spaniel, not seeming to like the idea of tackling the big hound. The poor little spaniel realized her danger and attempted to escape. She flew like one possessed in every direction, only to be headed off by the men with the nets and a score of small boys. She finally halted, panting in the middle of the

A Train Robber's Bequest.
Polk Wells, the noted train robber who died in the Iowa penitentiary a few days ago, willed his heart and skeleton and the bullets found in his body to the man who married Polk's divorced wife.

WHERE PIES ARE MADE.
An Establishment That Turns Them Out by the Thousand.
If you want to see something interesting," he said, "come with me. It will make your mouth water. If you have a taste for the sweets, and in addition it will give you an insight into a business that has reached immense proportions within the last ten years."

Down the street, and up the next, and up a long flight of stairs, to a office where the lucky number of thirteen missuses were at work. This was the initial how-to-the-largest-pie-factory-in the whole of Gotham, and for that matter the entire country. Here it is that an average of 15,000 pies are turned out every day of the week except Friday, when the figures go over the 20,000 mark, because of the demands for Sunday. Pies, little and big, and in all conditions of preparation, are to be seen here, and the average office boy or down-town clerk would imagine himself in pie heaven were he to get upon the ground.

Ask the most experienced housewife, and she will readily testify to the statement that it is no easy matter to make a first-class pie. The making is easy with the young bride only. Still, in this big factory spoken of, it really does seem a simple affair—the putting together of fruit and dough—because the workmen go through the performance in Empire State Express order; but it is practice and experience with them rather than personal pleasure. To make a pie correctly, as well as digestively, it is necessary to resort to four processes.

Take, for instance, a mince pie. The work of preparing the filling is the first undertaking, and then in regular order come the task of making the crust, filling the pie and baking it. Contrary to some ideas, it is essential to the welfare of the aforesaid pie that the meat required be of a superior kind. This obtained, it is powdered with fine steam-jacketed copper kettles that has the capacity of a medium sized barrel. In this way it is cooked, and then entrusted to the benediction graces of an enormous chopping machine, that does its work as finely as a projectile from a twelve-inch gun might do with a wooden fence. Next come for attention the beef, suet, apples, citron, currants, spices, and finally the brandy, and these are mixed with the mince meat by another machine, and are sent to the filler. While the mince meat is being mixed with the other mixture, another force of men are preparing the crust.

This force of men work before an immense trough, and are rigged out in clothes of immaculate white, with bare arms and legs, and with a towel on the hair on their heads. The trough is partly filled with flour, and shortening or lard is worked into it by the white workmen. Water that has been specially fed is worked into this mixture in the trough, and the whole thing soon takes on quite a dough-like appearance.

This dough is taken to another force of men; who roll it out into thin slices and place it on the plates. This operation is perhaps the quickest of any of the processes. The men go through the mountain of dough like wind through a sand hill. Quicker than it takes to tell, the white-covered tins are delivered to the fillers-in, and no army of old fops ever filled in as rapidly as they do. All use a long-handled dipper which has a capacity just sufficient to fill one pie. With this dipper in one hand and the dough-covered tin plate in the other, the filler-in dips the dipper into the barrel of filling alongside of him, raises it in the air and, with a graceful movement of his wrist turns it into the waiting plate. This accomplished, everything is ready for the oven. The latter is a gigantic thing operated much on the style of the Ferris wheel. Suspended by its axle above a red-hot fire is a wheel about 12 feet long and 16 inches in diameter. Eight iron platforms are hung from the rims of this wheel, and upon these platforms the pies are placed. The manner of suspension is such that the pies always remain horizontal. One of the platforms is always over the opening in the oven. The attendants cover the platform with hot water and as the wheel turns until the next platform comes into view, which in like manner is filled. This is continued until the eight platforms have been covered. The next turn brings into view the first lot put in, all baked to a nicety. They are then removed and the platform filled again. Again the wheel turns and another army of baked pies is presented and removed. This is continued hour after hour so long as the demand lasts. An average of about 1,000 pies are baked hourly over this oven. The pie factory is a great institution, and must be seen to be appreciated.

Clocks of Savages.
Neither clock nor timepiece is to be found in Liberia. The reckoning of time is made entirely by the movement and position of the sun, which rises at 6 A. M. and sets at 6 P. M. almost to the minute all the year round, and at noon is vertically overhead. The Islanders of the South Pacific have no clocks, but make an ingenious and reliable time-marker of their own. They take the kernels from the nuts of the candle tree and wash and string them on the ribs of a palm leaf. The first or top kernel is then lighted. All of the kernels are of the same size and substance, and each will burn a certain number of minutes and then set fire to the next one below. The natives the pieces of black cloth at regular intervals along the string to mark the divisions of time.

Among the natives of Singar, in the Malay archipelago, another peculiar device is used. Two bottles are placed one on each neck, and said to be put in one of them, which pours itself into the other every half hour, when the bottles are reversed. There is a bit more to it, also, on which are hung twelve rats, marked with notches from one to twelve.

Curious Eggshells.
Among the things of which a report at the University of Chicago is a case contributing the remains of 224 eggs, these shells are contained hard-boiled eggs, which were preserved by having them placed in the tombs for the sustenance of the dead during their journey to the other world. The shells are several thousand years old.

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